

C. J. Muckannappa and another is Sri M. C. Narasimhan. In the ordinary circumstances, I would not have brought it to the notice of the house, but I wanted to deal with it exhaustively and give a ruling at a later stage. That is why, I want this House to understand what exactly is the notice given by the Hon'ble Members :

"The Secretary,

The Mysore Legislature, Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

This is to request you to permit us to raise an issue of breach of privilege.

The breach of privilege has according to signatories occurred in the following manner :

The Chair yesterday (i.e. on 13-4-61) passed certain remarks which cast serious reflection on all the members of the House in a very general way. The remarks in first instance referred to somebody's opinion suggesting serious deterioration in the debate. It was also suggested that there was no possibility of the members correcting themselves in the future either. In the course of the observations while referring to alleged interruptions by members the word monkey was used which was uncalled for. Whatever the intentions may be the effect of these words as judged from the currency it has gained through the Press reporting and also otherwise has seriously affected the prestige of the members and has impaired their capacity to discharge their duties as required by the Constitution. Neither the rules of the procedure of the House nor the Constitution enables the Chair to make such observations.

Hence the motion of breach of privilege may be permitted to be moved and referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Thanking you,"

This is, of Course, the Members' notice to me and I want to deal with it very exhaustively. I wanted to give a ruling today, but, after a second thought, I felt, I must give a ruling either on Monday or Tuesday I might have disposed of the matter in my Chamber itself. But, it is a very important matter about which the Members may feel too much and that is why, I have brought it to the notice of the House.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN,— There was another letter, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Of course, that does not involve anything : that is only a request ; it is about a newspaper.

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*The Mysore Appropriation Bill (No 2) 1961—Introduction.*

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).— Sir I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1961 is introduced.

*Motion to consider*

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“That the Mysore Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.”

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, this Bill was given to us at 8-30 this morning, giving us no time, to some of the Members, to move amendments. This happened in respect of the supplementary and Additional Demands also. I request the Chair to take this up at a later stage allowing some of the members time to move amendments.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Appropriation Bill is nothing more than the budget which has been passed already by this House. It is the sum total of the demands which have been already passed. This is only to enable the Government to draw the moneys from the consolidated fund. There is nothing new.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Under rules of procedure section 174(4)—the debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.

In fact, in the very peculiar circumstances in which the demands were voted yesterday, there were many matters of public importance which should have been necessarily raised. So, you must have to give us time to send amendment. If the budget had been taken in the usual stages, possibly what you said would have been correct ; but, in view of the fact that demands were rushed through yesterday, no consideration was possible in respect of important matters.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will refer to two points ; one is :—

“Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that except in cases of Appropriation Bills, any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for seven days, before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.”

So, in this rule, exception is made in the case of the Appropriation Bill. In the case of Appropriation Bill, no Member is allowed to say that there is no sufficient notice in this respect.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—7 days notice applies to the ordinary Bill; I have read the rules. Does it mean that you bring the Appropriation Bill this minute and want us to pass it the next minute without saying a word?

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all, the argument does not hold much water. The Appropriation Bill is a replica of what members have already voted already. Even though they have passed the Budget, unless the Appropriation Bill is passed, Government cannot draw moneys from the Consolidated Fund. I have received certain amendments to the Bill. I will read rule 204.

10-00 A.M.

Article 204 says:

“(.) As soon as may be after the grants under article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants so made by the Assembly; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the House or Houses.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the House or either House of the Legislature of the State which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is admissible under this clause shall be final.”

I have looked into the amendments that have been tabled by my friend Sri Mallaradhyia. They are such as to vary the amounts and so I cannot in any way admit them. I, therefore, disallow them.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, Rule 174 (1) says that the same procedure as is applicable to other Bills will also apply to an Appropriation Bill and in Rule 73 an exception is made only in respect of Appropriation Bills. If that be so, then all the other Rules, namely, Rules 64, 65, 66, etc., will operate in respect of an Appropriation Bill. The point raised by my Hon'ble Friend Sri Mallaradhyia was that there should be sufficient prior notice for members. I understand the difficulty of Government. But let us not be so rigid as to place our reliance exclusively on the Rules. If you were to be rigid in this matter, then the difficulty will be that Rules 64, 65, 66, etc. will operate against the discussion of this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Appropriation Bill has already been published in the Official Gazette.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Only yesterday, all the Demands were put to vote and so how is it possible for the Appropriation Bill to be published in the Gazette?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It has been published in the Extraordinary Gazette yesterday.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕನ್ನಪ್ಪ.—ಓಗೇ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಈ ತಿಮ್ಮಪಡಿಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಪಾನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆ ಪಾನ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ದಿವ್ಯಾಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಲಂಚ್ ಟೈಂ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಈಗ ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಗೊತ್ತೆಂದು ಅನಂತರ ಸೇರೋಣ.

*The House adjourned for Recess at ten Minutes past Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.*

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon any member to speak, I read Rule 174 (3) :—

“The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under the preceding sub-rule.”

I would like to put the time-limit on speeches. Yesterday I announced that to-day has been reserved for the Appropriation Bill. So, I would like to know the sense of the House, as to what should be the time-limit in each case. Would it do if I prescribe 10 minutes?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Observations on Industries and General Administration are for the benefit of the Government. So, it is better if 15 to 20 minutes are fixed for each speaker.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I would like to invite attention of the Hon'ble Speaker to Rule 174 (2):—

“At any time after the introduction in the Assembly of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days jointly or severally for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the Assembly...”

If we know what is the time allotted for different stages of the Bill, then we can decide upon the time limit.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yesterday, it was decided that today should be allotted for the Appropriation Bill.



Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—After the introduction of the Bill, you could allot a day or days. If you take it up today, it will be part of day. But it must be a full day or days. The Bill was introduced only today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all, technically the Hon'ble Member saying that I can allot a day or days after the introduction of the Bill is correct. After introduction means also at any stage after introduction. I have allotted a day, that means today. Since it is Saturday it comes to 3½ hours and the question hour has to be deducted from it and that is the time available today for discussion on this Bill. That means we may talk on this Bill for 2½ hours. For the first speech I will give half an hour and for the remaining speeches 10 minutes.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I submit you further that there is another point. While introducing the Bill, the Minister in-charge of the Bill said that the Bill be taken into consideration at once or at a future date. He has introduced the Bill, that does not mean to say that we can take up the Bill now.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Let the Chair decide so that we can go on discussing the Bill.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—When a Bill is introduced on a subsequent occasion, the Member in-charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the Bill is introduced, a member can make one of the following motions:

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

He has done that. That stage is already gone. After the introduction of the Bill, the member in-charge of the Bill may make the motion viz., that the Bill be taken into consideration. He has made that motion. We are now at the consideration stage.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—While introducing the Bill, he must say either at once or he must say at a future date.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, no.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That formality is already over. What is the use of discussing again and again?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The practice has been the same all throughout and now all of a sudden he wants to say something fresh. What is implied is implied. Now, I have prescribed ten minutes for other speeches. There is another difficulty with me i. e., who is to begin the first speech on behalf of the opposition. I have got two lists with me—one given by Sri M. Ramappa which says that Sri J. B. Mallaradhya will speak on the Appropriation Bill today. There is another list given by Sri B. K. Puttaramaiya which says that Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty, Sri C. K. Rajaiah Setty, Sri K. K. Kenchappa, Sri Charniah, Sri Revannasiddappa and Sri Y. Veerappa will take part in the debate. It is really a painful matter for me. I do not know what I should do when there are two lists. What will be the position of the Speaker if he gets two lists?

Sri C. K. RAJAIAN SETTY.—Since my name stands second in the second list, I would like to be the second speaker. I say this because, one might have given the list not knowing the other has given it or not. In the first list given by Sri M. Ramappa, he has mentioned the name of Sri J. B. Mallaradhya. I therefore endorse Sri Mallaradhya to speak and the second chance to be given to me.

Sri N. G. NARASIMHE GOWDA.—There being two lists, we will leave the choice to the Speaker to decide as to who should be the first speaker.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You decide it in whatever manner you like Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let it not be the opinion of one member of the P. S. P. Party. If it is the opinion of the whole P. S. S. Party that the debate should begin from Sri Mallaradhya, I really agree. I take it that all those present here from the P. S. P. Party will agree that Sri Mallaradhya should initiate the debate. Then I call Sri Mallaradhya to speak. He can speak for half an hour.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You have kept us in dilemma. May I know what is the letter said to have been sent to the Governor.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Everybody knows the substance. I am not going to give any explanation to the House because it is a matter between the Speaker and the Governor. I need not make a statement in that respect.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangul).—I am not very happy in regard to the circumstances under which I am standing before this House to make a few observations about the Appropriation Bill. I very much wish that this situation has not been created. But whatever it is, I bow to the decision of the Chair in consultation with the members of my party and in view of the limited time allotted to me. I shall restrict my observation to one particular demand—demand No. 43, relating to industries. If I finish my remarks on that demand, then I shall refer to one or two other matters.

Sir, I have been for the last four years telling the Hon'ble Finance Minister and this Government that at the time of the Budget, they should make available to the members reports of the previous year or upto the end of December of the year which precedes the budget session to be made available to the members so that they can make useful contribution to the discussion. In no Department do they make available reports of the previous year and all our budget discussions and all our budget speeches will be more or less the general remarks and we cannot restrict the scope of the discussion to any specific matter. I do not know why the Finance Minister even this year has not been able to place that report. This is a repeated request that I am making time after time and year after year and during every budget sessions. So, the same thing is repeated even this year.

Sir, I first want to make one or two references to the investment made by the Government of Mysore by way of share capital in some of the commercial concerns which amounts to as much as Rs. 5,83,14,820 that is found on page 83 of the Budget Memorandum. And then Sir, the capital outlay for the year ending 31-3-61 in respect of industries was Rs. 2,26,1.82 lakhs. It is likely to be the order of Rs. 2,525.29 lakhs at the end of 31-3-62. It is very strange that none of the budget documents or papers reveal as to what exactly is the return on the big capital investment made by the Government of Mysore. It is only the figures of receipts and expenditure in respect of industries are given. In some connection, the Finance Minister was pleased to say that the return on the investment is of the order of 2-3½ per cent or 4 per cent.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is after payment of interest.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When we are borrowing in the open market at 4 per cent or 3½ per cent and when private concerns are making a huge profits at the rate of 8 per cent or 12 per cent, it is a point for consideration whether this public sector undertaking can be taken as functioning satisfactorily and we do not have any reports with regard to the Profit and Loss Accounts or the Balance Sheets of the Industrial concerns. Sir, from the Finance Minister's speech, it is significant that not a word is said about the small-scale industries or rural or cottage industries, neither of targets fixed nor by the achievements in regard to small scale, rural and cottage industries.

11-00 A.M.

Neither by targets fixed nor by the achievements in regard to the small scale, rural cottage industries. Sir, in the Finance Minister's speech, he has made mention of 26 or 27 private undertakings which are likely to come up in the coming years—on page 30 or 31 of his speech. Sir, I am very sorry to note that out of these 27, more than 50 per cent of these industries relate to persons who do not belong to Mysore State. This makes me make a very definite observation in regard to the industrial policy that is being adopted by the Government of Mysore, lately. I had occasion to remark that this is a case of suicidal policy and there seems to be more people coming from outside the State than within the State and people who live within the limits of Mysore State. As an instance, once again I will have to remind the Hon'ble House and the Speaker in regard to what happened in the case of the application for licences for starting a paper mill at Nanjangud. Hon'ble Members may feel disgusted that I have referred to this matter perhaps a hundred times. But I am compelled to refer to it again on the present occasion as it is a question of policy involved. Sir, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Industries in this connection to a report which appears in the TIMES OF INDIA in which it is stated that the Estimates Committee of Parliament in its report on the Development Wing of the Commerce and Industries Ministry has viewed with grave concern the growth of monopolistic tendencies in industrial development in the

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

private sector and has laid the blame squarely on the shoulders of the development wing for fostering what they have called big industrial magnets to set up industrial empires within each State. The intention obviously is to emphasise that every deserving enterpreneur in the country must be given a fair chance to play his own part in the industrial development. It is exactly this right which is sought to be denied to the private industrialists in Mysore and that is the reason why I say having regard to the long list of industries that are likely to come up during the next few years, as many as 50 per cent of the people are coming from outside the State. That is not to say that the Mysore Government is against outsiders coming to start industries. We are the pioneers in starting industries. We took the assistance of people from outside to set up industries within the State; we enlisted the financial co-operation and collaboration from foreign countries. What is most important is, when there are local people who are available, who are competent to find necessary funds, who are competent to secure the financial and technical collaboration from outside the State—I want to know why any outsider should be favoured. Sir, I do not want any misgivings in this matter: It is not a case of my being jealous of anybody to get a licence. I want to know what is the agency for recommending industrial licences to the Government of India; how many industrial licences are pending and for what duration and who is the agency and what is the authority finally to recommend industrial licences?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—If the Hon'ble Member yields, can he cite any instance of a person approaching the Government with a request for a licence and his request being refused?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I already made a particular reference to the industry namely the starting of a paper Mill at Nanjangud. The National Rayon Corporation has got licences for starting rayon factory at Nanjangud involving an investment of three crores. It is on page 30. I do not know if the Hon'ble Industries Minister and the Government are aware that the National Rayon Corporation which has an extensive interest in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarath, is now trying to spread its tentacles all over India including Mysore State. It is this organisation of Bombay that is now for industrial development in our State and by virtue of its influence is trying to swamp the local enterprise. That is the point I wish to make. While replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha, Mr. M. N. Shah, the Minister in charge of Industries, took a challenge that any industrial licence recommended by any State has been cancelled or refused by the Government of India; Against this background I should like the Hon'ble Industries Minister here to tell me why this licence was not recommended for local industries and why an outsider was preferred. And then a private industrialist in Mysore has received a letter from the Government of India and from the Government of Mysore

that he will be contacted to give details of technical collaboration and resources that he has, the kind prospects that he has and the capital that he can invest. When this matter is still in the stage of correspondence, the Hon'ble Chief Minister says that a licence has been granted to this concern by the Government of India. Sir, I do not wish to blame anybody at the Centre, because they are not before me. I am asking as a matter of policy how the Government of Mysore can allow any industry securing a licence without their recommending the case. Either they should have duly recommended that case or the Government of India on their own initiative may have granted the licence. In any case, this is a matter where the Government of Mysore has got to interfere.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—May I know the name of the applicant about whom the Hon'ble Member is speaking Sir, so that I may furnish proper information at the time of my reply?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Hon'ble Minister for Industries knows him. The papers are before him for the last one year—not that I am trying to keep back the name—the well known VELLOM PARACHUTE COMPANY, Bangalore, owned by Mr. Sundaramurthy. There is no hide and seek.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Otherwise, there are a large number of applicants and if I do not know to whom he is referring, I cannot reply properly Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Hon'ble Ministries for Industries is reported to have said in this connection that Sri Mallaradhy has got an interest in the concern and he wants to become the director of the concern. Whether the Hon'ble Minister has made that statement inside the House or outside. It is a very uncharitable statement coming from him.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Let him clarify whether I made that statement on the floor of this House. Otherwise, it will lead to complications Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It has been brought to my notice that he made that observation. If he thinks that Mallaradhy cannot become the Director of a concern.....

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What is wrong in becoming the director of an industrial concern?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not know. I was Director of several industrial concerns—10 to 12 concerns when I was in service. If the Chief Minister thinks that I am not fit to become the Director of one industrial concern.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have never made the statement attributed to me on the floor of this House or of the other House, nor at any public meeting or anywhere. What is the use of saying like that. I have never said that Mr. Mallaradhy is not competent to become Managing Director Sir.

[Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA (Chairman) in the Chair]

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will accept that statement of the Chief Minister and I will not refer to it Sir.

It is more a question of industrial policy. This is in regard to the people who are within the country—India itself. I am now bringing to the notice of the Government another matter where discrimination is sought to be made between an Indian Firm and a Foreign Firm. Sir, I refer to the application made by the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta. Sir, some days ago, the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the floor of the Legislative Council made an observation on a statement that a giant aluminium factory is being started with an investment of 80 crores in Mysore State. He also is reported to have said that the Government of Mysore would also invest one crore of rupees in that concern. Sir, I asked a number of questions whether any proposals have been received by the Government from other companies other than this particular firm to which the Hon'ble Chief Minister referred. Sir, these are days when global tenders are called for, when applications are received from various competing firms, where investment is heavy, where the process involved is complicated and where the prospects are bright. In such cases, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has made a very categorical statement that they are going to invest one crore of rupees by way of capital investment and that they are going to grant licence and made a recommendation in this behalf to the Government of India. It is very significant and that as far 1960 February the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta, started making enquiries regarding the possibilities of this Government making available to them 50 kw. of electrical power at reasonable rates and see that similar concessions could be given to them. Sir, the Chief Minister on 5th April 1960 wrote to the Aluminium Corporation of India that he will consider favourably the request for power exemption and allow them to have electric power.

Because the supply of electric power is a very significant part of the whole scheme. The Aluminium Corporation of India propose to start in the first stage on a production of 20,000 tons per year gradually expanding it to 1 lakh tons per year at the end of 5 years. On 25-7-1960 the Government of Mysore in the Department of Commerce and Industries wrote to the Aluminium Corporation of India that their application would be considered along with others while taking a final decision. The question now is when the matter is still in the stage of correspondence, the Industries Minister goes and makes a very firm statement that a foreign firm is going to get a licence recommended to the Government of India and that the Government of Mysore is going to participate in the capital investment of this concern. It is a question of policy involving as I said in another case a private industrialist in Mysore State being discriminated against as against a foreigner who is outside Mysore and who has got concerns in two or three places. He has got a kind of monopoly and this tendency to

favour him amounts to the Government of Mysore encouraging a kind of industrial empire being established by a group of people who have got the monopoly of the trade. That is one case. Then here is another the case where a local firm which is the pioneer in aluminium industry in India is being discriminated against in favour of an outside firm, a foreign firm. With reference to these two instances I am asking in all consciousness whether this is the kind of policy that the Government are adopting in a situation of this kind.

**Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.**—It is stated with regard to the Mysore industrialists who want to start a fresh industry, that they are people incapable of managing the required capital.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—As I said earlier, on this point a letter was received by him from the Government of Mysore six months ago that their application has been sent to the Government of India. Since many of the issues involved are complicated, they said that they will get a reference from the Government of India (1) in regard to their financial resources (2) in regard to their technical capacity to manage the concern (3) in regard to the type of foreign collaboration that is proposed and (4) in regard to various other details. The Government of Mysore normally in all cases recommend a particular individual for a licence. In this particular case he was bracketed with another firm with which Sri Gopala Iyengar and the erstwhile Director Sri Ganapathy Iyer are associated. This gentleman was one of the three people who were recommended to the Government of India.

There is another very important aspect. More than 18 people applied for starting a paper mill in Nanjangud, but this gentleman's name appeared only for starting a rayon pulp corporation. To tag him on to applications only for paper mill was also very significant. The only inference that is possible, whether right or wrong, is that some influence outside Mysore must have complicated the situation. Otherwise there is no reasonable ground for this kind of action. This gentleman is one of those industrialists who has got reputation in industry. It is not as if he is a pauper who cannot find the necessary finance. He has got everything. He has got the co-operation of foreign firms, French and American. He has also extensive business running to several lakhs of rupees in the mineral trade. He was the pioneer in the export of chrome ore from Mysore. On the face of it, it is not fair for the Industries Minister to say that he is not competent to raise the required finance. You may prescribe a time limit for him to raise the required capital and at the end of that period, say 3 or 6 months, the Government is at liberty to satisfy whether he has got the necessary capital or not. I want to know whether in the other case also a similar investigation was made by Government before recommending the licence to him.

**Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.**—The licence given or proposed to be given is for rayon pulp and that is said to be more important from the point of view of the nation's requirements than paper. That is the reason why



(Sri D. DEVARAJA URS)

license for rayon is proposed to be given, but this gentleman has not applied for rayon.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This is just like saying in Kannada:

‘ಬಬ್ಬರು ಚಾವೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೂದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೂದರು’ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

My friend is willing even to undertake the starting of a rayon mill, but I do not agree with the argument that rayon is more important than paper from the point of view of the nation's economy. In a growing democracy paper industry is even more important than rayon. I want the Government to say whether India is self-sufficient in the matter of production of paper and whether we are not still importing a large quantity of paper. Has our capacity to manufacture paper in India itself become self-sufficient or has it reached the stage of over-production? The argument of Government does not hold water in this matter. I am prepared to discuss this point at the highest level in the midst of technical people and convince them that so far as the question of production of paper is concerned, it must get priority over rayon. It is not a case whether paper is more important or rayon is more important from the point of view of the nation's economy. It is a question of short-supply of paper for which we are spending foreign exchange to import.

There is still another important matter of State policy. The main objection of the second plan as well as of the third plan is to reduce the marked inequalities in income at different levels in the community. Here is a man who has got 2 or 3 rayon factories in different parts of India. You want to prefer a man who has already got a monopolistic tendency and give him scope for farther monopolisation. Is it sound policy? Is this policy good in the direction of achieving the objective of the second plan or our objective of establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. Judged from any standard this is one of those cases where Government will have to radically change their industrial policy for the benefit of the local people in Mysore.

The Finance Minister's speech has notably omitted to make any reference of a word while nature to the type of industrial production that has gone on in Mysore. I should like in this connection to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the budget speech made by his counterpart in Andhra in which details of industrial production and the trend of industrial production have been given in detail giving the percentages. I have been pressing the Finance Minister for the last 4 years to give us these details in order to enable members to assess the expenditure and the progress made in industrial production both in heavy, medium, small scale industries and also in rural and cottage industries, in the private sector as also in the public sector. Unless we have an official document giving this information about industrial production, how are we Members to judge it?



There is another matter to which I would like to invite the attention of the Industries Minister. In his budget speech the Finance Minister has made no reference to the achievements of industries in finding employment. When the second plan of the State was drawn up they said that 52,300 persons are expected to secure employment as a result of the implementation of the second plan. Is it not the duty of the Minister to tell us how far they have achieved this target as a result of the implementation of the second plan in the several fields of major, medium and small scale industries and rural and cottage industries. Similarly, in the field of rural and cottage industries they expected to provide employment to about 1 lakh of people and they should have told us how far they have reached the target in these fields. I referred some time ago to the observation made by Prof. Gailbreath who has now become the American Ambassador in India to a statement that he made about the type of socialism that prevails in the industries in India to-day and he also referred to the need for setting up a committee of enquiry to assess the progress made in public sector undertakings in Mysore. I understand that the Chief Minister referred to the fact that there is no need for such a committee to go into an investigation of the state of industries since there is already the Board of Management of Industrial Concerns in Mysore State. The issues involved are far more important. I do not know if the Chief Minister remembers that I referred to.....the great architect in public sector in Great Britain who has emphasised and who has seen it that the practice has come to be established as a convention in Great Britain that once in 7 years every public sector undertaking comes under the scrutiny of 5 man committee or 7 man committee consisting officials and non-officials and members of the Legislature and they make a report to the Parliament. This accountability of public sector undertakings to the Parliament or to the Legislature is a concept which cannot be ignored. That there is a Board of Management of Industrial Concerns is conceded. It is only yesterday that I read in the papers that the Deputy Minister for Community Development gave an answer in respect of the Kankanhalli filatures that they sold one lakh pounds of silk at a loss of nearly Rs. 9 per pound. They lost Rs. 10 lakhs in the deal. The cost of production was Rs. 45 per pound and they have gone and sold in the market at Rs. 36 per pound. They have lost nearly Rs. 9 on a pound and the loss is nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. This Rs. 10 lakhs' loss is in addition to nearly Rs. 11 to 12 lakhs which they have already lost during the last few years. With this as one of the instances, it is a point for consideration whether the Chief Minister in charge of industries does not feel the need for a scrutiny committee of this kind. Take the example of Porcelain Factory and many of the industries which have not been doing well. It is not merely a question of trying to find fault with and merely to dam the particular industry. This scrutiny committee is intended to be suggested to suggest concrete measures for improving the functioning of the Factory. If there is any technical know-how or technical process to be suggested or complicated

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problem of administration to be solved, these are matters coming within the purview of this particular enquiry committee which I am suggesting, what I call, scrutiny committee. The Board of Management of Industrial Concerns attends to day to-day matters and it is impossible for any of that nature to go into details either on the technical side or on the Committee sales side or on the administrative side which a committee which is charged with the responsibility of doing it as a full time job can do.

Another important matter which I would like the attention of the Chief Minister to be drawn to is this. This policy of calling for tenders whether for purchase of industrial material or technical collaboration or for sales agency, is a matter which has got to be radically changed so far as the Government of Mysore is concerned. The Industries Minister will remember that when in respect of the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works it was once decided that the G. H. H. people would get the order for the expansion scheme for the Iron and Steel Works involving an investment of nearly Rs. 16-17 crores. I wrote a letter saying that it is better that all the people who are in the picture may be given an opportunity to tender and best man selected. The Industries Minister will realise that as a result of my writing, the Board of Management reconsidered the matter and the Government of Mysore has the extreme satisfaction of having secured at least an advantage of Rs. 30-35 lakhs. I want him to recognise this. The famous German firm gave the benefit of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Government of Mysore. Why I am referring to this is, all firms which have got the capacity, the resources and the experience are to be allowed to tender, whether it is for supply of machinery or for technical knowhow or for sales agency. In this connection, I have tabled a question in respect of which half an hour discussion is allowed.

I would like to invite the attention of the House to what is happening in Electric Factory to-day. In connection with the expansion of the Electric Factory for the manufacture of transformers and various other electrical equipments, the Government of Mysore have entered into a contract with A. E. G. and another firm called dodsall who are the sales agents for A. E. G.. In the connection, a very unusual thing has happened. I do not know if the Chief Minister will agree with me. The financial collaboration or the technical collaboration people will get a Commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the sales agents get a commission of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. I should like the Industries Minister to tell me if in any part of India any Government or any private individual gives more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in respect of transformer or other electrical equipment. Somebody, I must concede, duped the Government and made the Government a party to this. I want the matter to be seriously gone into in great detail. When I discussed with some business people in Mysore and some people of Madras, they asked as to why the same firm which supplies the technical knowhow,

which helps the manufacture of equipment, should also be given the sales agency. I will talk about the details which are rather fantastic with regard to the agreement when the time comes.... ..

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it your opinion that the Government of Mysore should take the advice of Madras people?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In the Electric Factory itself there is sufficient evidence to show that at no time did the Electric Factory give more than 7½ per cent to any sales agent. I want to know why the firm which manufacture their own special products should be allowed to get 15 per cent for their own sale agents who have got exclusive power to sell their products in India. This is one other thing which I wanted to say. The Government must revise their policy in regard to purchases, calling for tenders, securing technical collaboration and disposing of the sales agency.

One other matter which I want the attention of the Government to be drawn into is, the labour participation in the management of industrial undertakings. It is wrong to think of economic development in terms of only capital investment. Higher productivity can be obtained through better organisation of human material. I want to ask the Government of Mysore whether they recognise the concept of labour participation in industrial management at all and if so, what concrete shape they have given to this concept. This is a kind of non-pecuniary incentive which I consider so far as the labour participation is concerned. The purpose is two fold; it is both economic and social. So far as the social aspect is concerned, it recognises the dignity of man as man and it saves workers from inferiority complex so far as their status is concerned and it satisfies the labour's urge for self-expression and makes democracy really democratic. So far as the economic aspect is concerned, it is intended to accentuate the effort in the direction of higher production and higher productivity and it also improves industrial relation. That is more important. I know that in two or three industrial concerns the Government of Mysore have entered into an industrial truce for 2 years; 3 years it is all to the good, but Mysore should be the pioneer in trying to give a concrete shape to the concept of labour participation in the management of industrial undertakings so that we may improve our relations and we may improve productivity.

11-30 A.M.

Sir, please let us play square with labour; let us not say that we will do whatever they want. Let them also come and say, this is given to us, so that the industrial production gets a fillip. Against this background, the Government should consider the problem.

Sir, the last word is about Sericulture. I am sorry to say that the industry which effects more than 10 lakhs of people today in Mysore, is being treated as a subject of subordinate industry and is entrusted to a

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person who is the Head of the Department, of inferior status. We have lot of facts and figures to show that there is complete mess so far as the Sericulture Department is concerned. Sir, you will be surprised to know that it is more than a year that the Spun Silk Factory at Channapatna was acquired but they have allowed weeds to grow there in the compound; a heavy compound wall is put up. I want to know whether any production programme is contemplated. About the seed control and distribution order, it is a complete mess and the matter is before the High Court. This is a most perfunctory thing which affects the local individual, which affects the rearer and the cacoon seller and the agriculturists who do mulberry cultivation and ultimately the people who sell silk. The Government has completely failed in this respect. It is so fluctuating to-day that nobody knows what would happen tomorrow. The private sector was functioning fairly, satisfactorily and now they have deprived the private sector of this and they themselves are not in a position to do it satisfactorily. With the introduction of this legislation, the whole scheme of sericulture development has come to a set back and people are very apprehensive of this industries. I want the Hon'ble Minister for Industries to look into this and see that this industry is placed on a satisfactory basis.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, may I know till what time we are sitting today?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Till 12-30 P.M.

†Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO (Basavangudi).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the speech made by Hon'ble friend Sri Mallaradhy with rapt attention. We cannot confuse the issue between rayon and paper. Rayon factory is given to these people who are very well experienced. So far as paper is concerned, the best of the pulp will be consumed by the Rayon Factory and the second rate will be by the Paper Factory. The other factory which must be taken into consideration is, the ability of the person to get the necessary capital. Once it is put to test and it is realised who is competent and who is not. I shall not name individuals as otherwise, there would be a lot to say for and against individual persons. Individuals who are not present here, should not be a figure for controversy. With that in view, I will embark upon saying nothing about any person who is not here.

Sir, I have had the experience of not only being a Director in the Industrial Boards but also getting capital in Mysore State. For the industries started by the help of the Government and also where Government themselves were promoters of some industries, I, as a Proprietor of a firm, has had the experience of getting the maximum contribution from within and from outside the Mysore State. Even today, if Mysoreans would go through the list of share-holders of the existing industries, they will find to their dismay, that most of the capital stands in the name of outsiders. Even today, if you want to

propose industries, most of them have to come from outsiders. The other day I was going through the list of share-holders of the Sugar Factory which is one of the oldest companies in Mysore State. Only 2,500 to 3,000 shares by our people and 20 to 30 per cent by Bombay and Madras and others 32 per cent. Take for instance the Paper Mills; first comes Bengal, second Bombay and 3rd Madras. I quite agree with my friend that at least the Managing Agency should be given to the local people. I do not think any Government would do it and if it denies, it must be on very concrete basis. About, selling agencies, whatever commission is apportioned, it will be distributed according to the value of the article. If, tomorrow, Government decide to give any higher commission, it should be decided depending on the article itself. If it is reduced, the price of the article should be reduced.

Coming to transport, Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has suggested that the Bangalore Unit should be a separate unit.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the latest information is that the Kennedy Government has reduced the monopoly held by the General Motor from 80 per cent to 43 per cent to day. This is the latest information which has appeared in the Voice of America on 13th April 1961. That is what the capitalist Government is doing to reduce monopoly. But, here we are giving to people who have already got one. I am giving you the latest information.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—I can give you still further information. The Kennedy's Government have brought to book many monopolies; that is also there; they have gone further. As a member of the Legislature, I have suggested the running of the Bangalore unit as a separate unit. So far as nationalisation is concerned, we have to go a bit slow; In this connection, I have to refer to the position when Government nationalised the B.T.C. Government promised certain compensation on the floor. The present Finance Minister also said then that certain clauses will be reconsidered. Still that was not done. The then Industries Minister said in his speech that the compensation as it stood in the year 1953 was about Rs. 18 to 19. Since then upto the date of vesting, the company has made a net profit of Rs. 6½ lakhs after making provision for income-tax and dividend. Thus it can be seen that the total value of the shares as on the date of vesting has increased and we have been able to sell it at a higher value than the book value. According to their own books, the value comes to Rs. 26 or 27 whereas they have given only Rs. 14-32. I request the Government to go through the whole thing and find out whether there is a justifiable case.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What did the Hon'ble Minister Mariappa say at that time? Did he not agree to that position?

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—He said that the intention of Government would not be fulfilled by doing so. He spoke about the liability which might fall on the company on account of income tax on the vesting

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date. For the broken period of six months the State need not have to pay tax to the Centre. The company is made liable because it has not gone into liquidation.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is because you were a shareholder.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—I was a Director. The Government was the largest share holder and then came the L.I.C. There were 763 share holders.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it because that a sum equal to Rs. 2,75,000 had got to be paid by the Government of Mysore to the share holders by virtue of the fact that they were entitled to it? On the floor of the House the then Transport Minister made a kind of suggestion that this amount was legitimately due to them. Out of that amount, Rs. 49,000 and odd had to be refunded by way of tax revenue.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—I agree with Sri Mallaradhyia.

Coming to the scope of future industries, I am sure that without the co-operation and knowhow from foreigners and without the co-operation of people outside by way of subscription to the capital, we will not be able to start any industry in Mysore State. What is our *per capita* income? If we compare the income-tax that our State pays with the income-tax that Bengal and Bombay pay, what do we find?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will Sri Venkaji Rao who is so much in the financial market tell me how many Mysore people have been allowed to start industries in the adjoining States of Madras and Bombay or in Calcutta?

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—I am prepared to discuss that with him. Mysoreans have started industries elsewhere and they are successful. There are people here also who can start industries. But let there not be parochialism. Let us not show to the outsiders that we are parochial and that we do not want outsiders, etc. We require our good-will of all people and outsiders also require our good-will.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ (ಶೃವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾನು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನನಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶದಲ್ಲ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಒಣಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚನ್ನರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಹೊಳೇ ನರಸೀಪುರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಳೆಯೇ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲ ಮಳೆ ಬಿಳುವ ತನಕ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಬಿಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದರ ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇಟ್ ಫಡ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ 1956 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಆದುವು. ಅದರ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನುಗ್ಗೇ ಹಣ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲು ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಸೈಟನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಮದ್ದೂರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೋಲಿಯೋ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪುರ್ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ರೂರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಟಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ರೂರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ರೂರ್ಮ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎ ಯಿಂದ ಜಡ್‌ವೆಂಗೂ ಪೇಪರ್ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನಿಸಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅನಿಮಲ್ ಹಸ್‌ಬೆಂಡರಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋಲಿಯೋ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಳಗಾಡಿನ ತಳಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಮುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸರ್ಕಸ್‌ನ ಪುರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಮ್ಮತ್ ಮಹರ್ ಕಾವಲ್ ತಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹಳಕಾರ್ ತಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಹಳ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳಕಾರು ತಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಮನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಉಪಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಮನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಫೈನಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಿ. On the whole ಸ್ತ್ರೀಮ್ ತೆಗೆಯಬಾರದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತಳಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ರಿಲೀಫಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ತಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಫಂಡನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮಳೆ ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಇದೀ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಇಂಚಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಹ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಹಣ ಹಂಚಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಸನ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಹೋದ ಕಡೆಗೆ 16 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, 25 ಇಂಚಿಗಿಂತ ಮಳೆ ಬಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಕಡೆ 43 ಲಕ್ಷ, 23 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಿರಿ. ಕೊರಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ತುಮಕೂರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಾಸನದ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಹಂಚಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಟೇರ್ನಿಟಿ ವಿರಿಯಾಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾರ್ಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಂತಹುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಟಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ಟೇರ್ನಿಟಿ ವಿರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?



**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.**—ಇಂತ ಕಡೆಇದೆಯೆಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಟೂರ್ ಮಾಡಿನೋಡಿ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ 16 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಲ ಬಂದಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ 70 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ಇತರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಇತರ ಮುಂಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಷಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಜಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡು ರಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲ 30 ಇಂಚಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ರೈನ್‌ಫಾಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲೋಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ.

**ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ** ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ 1980 ರೊಳಗೆ ಮೇಜರ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸುಮಾರು 23½ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟು ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಏನೇ ಆಗಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರ್ಮಗಿರುವುದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಕಾವೇರಿ ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ನೀರಿನ ಕೋಟಾವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಗೃತ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಮೇಜರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಶನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಶನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ.....

**ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.**—ನಿನ್ನೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಆಗಿಹೋಯಿತು ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳು ಮುಗಿದುಹೋಗಿವೆಯೋ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತ ಕಡೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಶ್ಟನ್ ರೇಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.**—ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡತವಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೋಟಾ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಡಿ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆಯ ಫೀಡರ್ ಚಾನಲ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ 20 ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಎಸ್ಸಿಮೇಟು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಅದು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲ 250 ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಾರದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಫೀಡರ್ ಚಾನಲ್ ಜಾಗೃತ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮುಂದೆ ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೀಗೋಸ್ಕರ ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಿ, ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ. ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೀಗೇ ನೀರು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎಚ್. ಪಿ. ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೊಡದೆ, ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈನ ಪದರ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ ಮೀಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಂತವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರು ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನ್ಲ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಕಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಜಾ ರಿಟ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು, ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಹಾವೆಷ್ಟು, ಇಂಥಿತ ಬಾಬಿ ಇಷ್ಟ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಫೋರ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಲಿಯೋ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಸುಮಾರು 58 ಹೆಡ್ಡುಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ನಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ಕೂಲಂಕಶವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಏನೇನು ಲೇಕ್ಚರು ಎಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದ ಕ್ಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನ್ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ನಾವು ಏನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀವಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅಫಿಸಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ನೀವು ರಿಪ್ಲೈ ಹೇಳುವುದು, ನಾವು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲನಿಂದಲೂ ಬಂದು ಒಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ಇರಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ್ಲ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಗೆಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ್ಲ ಒದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದರೂ ನೀವು ಸರ್ಕ್ಲೆ ಬೈ ಸರ್ಕ್ಲೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

12-00 Noon

ಇನ್ನು ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿ ರೊಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಲೋರ್ಪಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಕ್ಚರ್ ಬಹು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮೆಷಿನ್‌ಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟು ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡೂಟಿಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಫಿಸಿಯೇಟಿನ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಲೈನ್ಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳೇನೋ ಚೆಕ್‌ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈದಿವಸ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಧ ಎಫಿಸಿಯೇಟಿನ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೊಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬೇಡವೆನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಹೀಗೆ ದಿನವೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮೆಷಿನ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನವೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೆಷಿನ್‌ಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವು, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೆಷಿನ್‌ಗಳು ಹಾಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಲಿ. ಈದಿವಸ ಬಸ್ಸು ಸಹ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಿಸ್‌ನೇಷನರಿ ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು Every-day change ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆರುತಿಂಗಳ ಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ (ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮುರಲೀಧರನವರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೊಂಟಕಟ್ಟಿ-ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಟ್ಟಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಈ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ-ಸೊಂಟಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ-ಸೊಂಟವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಈ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಬರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಜನರು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ-ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೀಗ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಲು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಾಡುಹಬ್ಬ; ಅಡ್ವರ್‌ಟೈಸಿಂಗ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಬುಲೆಟ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಣಸಾಲೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಈ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಡತಕ್ಕ ಬುಲೆಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪೋಟೋ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೇವಲ 16 ಜನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಈ ಹಣ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ 20 ಜನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಣ ಸಾಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ವಾಡೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನೆ! ಇನ್ನು ಆ ನಾಡುಹಬ್ಬ ಅಂದರೆ ದಸರಾ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ಬಾಬಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಈ ನಾಟಕ ಆಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ “ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಂಶೋಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ” ಎಂತ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹೀಗೂ ಅದೇನು ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯೇನೋ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ, ಆ ದಸರಾ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತೀರವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಈ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಧೀರ್ಮನ್ನರುಗಳು-ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದುವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಟಿ.ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಎ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ! ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡಲು ಈ ವಾರ್ಗಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು? ನೇರವಾಗಿ “ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಹಿಂಬಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಹಂಚಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಹಣ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಜನಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ” ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವೇನಾದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪದೆ ಇದ್ದು ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ದಿವಸ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗಿಲಟಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತೋ ಹಾಗೇ ಈ ದಿವಸವೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ ಆಗ ನಾವು ವಿವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು ಅಂತಿಮ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಚ್ಚಾರೆ ಅಂಟಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಲದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೆಡ್ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಡ್ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಮಾಡುತೇವೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕವರು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಯಾರಿಂದರೆ-ಪೆಡ್ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಿ! ಈ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ವೆರೈಫೈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೃಹ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಧೀರ್ಮನ್ನರು ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ

ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಏನೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಮಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಈ ಮಾಟಿಂಗ್ ನಡೆಸಲು ಕನ್ಸೆಂಟಾದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಂತೆ ! ಅಲ್ಲ ಮಾಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಾದರೂ ಏನು ? ಅವರು ಬಲಗೈ ಇವರು ಎಡಗೈ ಅವರು ಮೇಲು ಇವರು ಮೇಲು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಥೇರ್ಸ್ ನ ರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗೆ 800 ರೂ. ಗಳಂತೆ ಈ ಬಾಂಸಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಈ ರೀತಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರತ್ತ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನರತ್ತ ತ ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಹ ಚು ತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಯಾವ ಧರ್ಮ ? ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಪಾಲು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ರಾನ್ಟಾಟಕವೇಕೆ ಬೇಕು ? “ನಾವು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಕೇಳಬಾರದು. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಹಂಚಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ನಾವಿಹಣನನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಇದೊಂದು ಹೊಸರೀತಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತ” ಎಂತ ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳಬಾರದು ?

ಇನ್ನು ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸರ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಪೀಕಿರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೇಡಿಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸರು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಬೂಟ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು, ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಲಿಷ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು ಎಂತ ಏನೇನೋ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬೂಟ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ತರೆಗಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ, ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ಕಾಲಗಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೇನಾಗಬೇಕು ? ಅವರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲೇನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಕೇಳಲಿ ಅದರೆ ಇವರ ಈ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೇನೋ ? ಅದರೆ ಈ ಕೋರಾ, ಜಿರ. ಮಾಲುಕಟ್ಟತಕ್ಕವರು ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಈ ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ಸ್ ಹೋಂ ನಲ್ಲಿನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಥೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದೇನು ! ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ :—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ :—ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ನೋಡಿ ಅವರು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೋ ಅದೇ ಅವರು ಇವರಿಗೇನೂ ಹೆದರಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಹುಶಃ ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದರೇನೋ ?

ಈಗ ಜುವೆನೈರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಘರುಗಳಂತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲ ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರೋಸಂಘರ್, ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಹೋಂ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸಂಘರು ಆ ತ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ Inspector of certified school ಎಂತ ಒಬ್ಬರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೆಸ್ಟ್ರೋ ಹೋಂ ಮಂಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಪರಿಯ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಥೇರ್ಸ್ ನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಈ ಹೋಮುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ Inspector of certified Schools ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿದ ಏನಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವಂತೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ? ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಥೇರ್ಸ್ ನ್ನಾಗಿರ ಬೇಕು ? ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಏನುತಾನೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ? ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ದ್ಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದು ಒಂದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ)

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಂಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಂತ ಬೇರೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಯಾರೋ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳು ವಾಲಂಟೀರ್ ಆಗಿ ಈ ಹೋಂಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಲು ಬಂದಳಂತೆ. ಆಕೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬಾತ ತಾನು ಆಕೆಯ ಗಂಡ ಅಂತ ಬಂದನಂತೆ. ಸಭಾಪತಿಯಾವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಈಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಫೆಮಿನ್ ವಿಷಯ: ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 6,20,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಗು ದ್ವುಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಚಿಂತಾಜನಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ದನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇಲ್ಲ, ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲ, ದನಗಳು ಸಾಯುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ನಾನು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ದನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಷಾದ ಮೂಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಫರ್ಲೆಜ್ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಫರ್ಲೆಜ್ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಾದ ಮೂಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ರಾತ್ರಿವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುವುದು? ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಪವರ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ದಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಪೇಪರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪೇಪರ್ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Speaker said that he has allotted 3½ hours for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. If I remember correctly I started my speech at 10.35 A.M. and we have not gone through even 2½ hours.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Speaker has said that in all 3½ hours have been allotted. He has also taken one hour for questions, half hour for lunch and the remaining time is allotted for this. That is the correct position. Now, I will try to be as brief as possible.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Mr. Speaker, you had allotted 3½ hours for this Bill. The Chief Minister has begun to reply. May I know the position? The Chairman who was sitting in the Chair has asked the Chief Minister to reply.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is all over.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have already started to reply.

All the points that have been raised by one or two Hon'ble Members were raised previously also and I have tried to reply them all in detail. Still, I feel necessary to explain some of the points. I wish to give in brief the investments in Government concerns, large scale, medium scale and also aid to industries other than loans under State Aid to Industries Act.

1. Government Investment in Industrial Concerns, Large scale, Medium scale and also aid to industries other than loans under State Aid to Industries Act.	Rs. 17,94,97,284	...	...
2. In large scale Industries(Kolar Gold Fields Mining Undertakings and the Mysore Iron and steel Works).	...	...	Rs. 9,66,00,000
3. Medium Scale Industries.	...	...	Rs. 2,40,82,434
4. Private Sector Industries.—			
Limited Companies (old)	Rs. 3,23,89,245	...	...
do (new)	Rs. 28,94,500	...	...
5. State Financial Corporation and other Banks.	Rs. 40,69,990	...	...
6. Co-operatives-large and small	Rs. 2,54,24,775	...	...
			6,47,78,510
7. Investments on Industrial Estates.	...	...	Rs. 54,00,000
8. Block Loans to Small Scale Industries.	...	...	Rs. 44,00,000
9. Other Small Scale Industries Schemes.	...	...	Rs. 50,00,000

Regarding the performance of Government Industrial concerns (Medium scale Industries), as I have already said the total investment is Rs. 2,40,82,434; interest paid to Government for 1959-60, Rs. 17.64,184; Depreciation Reserve invested Rs. 1,25,44,057; Profits earned Rs. 15,92,912 and Losses sustained Rs. 11,12,958.

I wanted to give this brief picture to the House. Now, I will take the question of Aluminium factory. There is only one application for starting an aluminium industry under the State Aid to Industries Act. Mr. Bagi of Charwar and Mr. Lagate of Indian Aluminium Company have applied to the Government of Mysore. They have not applied for licence. These persons are not very serious in pursuing the matter. It is only Mr. Murara Vaidya in collaboration with Reynolds, who has approached the Government of Mysore and had discussions. They had a discussion with the Government of Mysore twice and they wanted to know whether it would be possible for us to supply electricity. They

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

also wanted to know the rate and whether the Government of Mysore is prepared to invest some money. The scheme, according to me is—I am now speaking on the information which I have recently,—for a total production of 30,000 tons of aluminium. To begin with the investment in the first stage is between Rs. 75 crores to 8 crores. The licence has to be issued by the Government of India. We have not said anything about this. The issue of licence is left to the Government of India.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know whether any request was made by the Aluminium Corporation of India J.K. Industries, Private, Ltd. You have given a reply to them stating that their application would be considered along with the other applications while taking a decision. The letter is dated 25th July 1960.

Did you have any more details beyond that before you came to a decision to recommend the case of Reynolds Metal Co. Ltd. in regard to this matter?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Even as regards Reynolds, there was no question of recommendation. The only sittings which we had during the period of 3 to 4 months were two. They wanted certain details and we have supplied them. Ultimately it is the Government of India which will consider these cases. We have not committed to this man or that man.

Sr J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you say that the Aluminium Company is not serious?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If they do not come forward, what am I to do. If they are serious let them come and we are prepared to consider their case.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have written to them.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is true. If they satisfy the Government of Mysore we are prepared to consider their case. But how can we force them to come to the Mysore Government?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—On the floor of the Legislative Council you have made a categorical statement that the Government of Mysore has decided to invest Rs. 1 crore. Whether you are going to give it to them or not is a different matter.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have made the statement that the Government is prepared to invest Rs. 1 crore. Government is also prepared to supply upto 60,000 k. w. of power and to consider the question of rate reasonably. On this basis if the Government of India is going to ask us to recommend and if they satisfy us as to the other conditions, we will consider their case. If the others do not come, how can I force them to come to me. If they come and if their terms are better than the terms offered by Reynolds, there is a possibility of considering and recommending their case. How can I be after them if they are not serious?

Regarding the Paper Mill and the Rayon Pulp Mill, the Hon'ble Member has raised this question several times and I have replied to them. I shall repeat what I have said since he has raised it again now. I do not know Mr. Sunderamurthy or Gopalan or the National Rayon Corporation people. Mr. Sunderamurthy and Mr. Gopalan came to me and we had a discussion on this matter. In this connection, the Government of Mysore received 18 applications, out of them, the Government of Mysore recommended 3 applications. One is of Gopalan, another is of Sunderamurthy and the third is by the National Rayon Corporation. The Central Licensing Committee has considered all these applications and they have issued the licence. The conditions of licence are as follows:—They have decided to issue the licence for 100 tons. Out of that, 60 tons are for rayon grade pulp and the remaining 40 tons are for inferior pulp. The National Rayon Corporation has been in the field since many years and they have got better experience in this field and so it has been decided that they should prepare rayon grade paper. The other people since they have not got much experience in this field should prepare paper out of the inferior grade pulp and they will be given 20 tons each by the National Rayon Corporation. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya has written a number of letters to the Government of Mysore. We have tried to reply to them. He has also written to the Government of India and particularly to the Minister for Industries in this behalf. But unfortunately, the Licensing Committee is not in favour of giving a licence to prepare rayon to Mr. Sunderamurthy. Incidentally, he said that there might be some influence from outside. As far as I am concerned, I will not yield to any influence, whether it be from outside or from this State. If the Hon'ble Member has written several letters and the Licensing Committee has not considered any of the cases he has supported. I am not responsible for it. I am told that Mr. Sunderamurthy and Mr. Gopalan have been asked to supply the necessary information in time and it seems they have not supplied it before the issue of the licence by the Central Licensing Committee. If they have not done that, what am I to do?

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—I am sorry that that information which you have got is incorrect. Have you any documentary evidence to prove that? They have not been given an opportunity to supply the information. As against that, the Government of India has taken a decision behind the back of the Government of Mysore. I am not bothered whether Mr. Sunderamurthy gets it or not. But why should they ignore the existence of Mysore Government?

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—The Government of Mysore has sent recommendations for three applications. One is Sunderamurthy's, the second is Gopalan's and third is that of the National Rayon Corporation. If the Central Licensing Committee and the Government of India do not approve of them, how does the Government of Mysore come into the picture? It is no use saying that the view of the Government of Mysore was not taken into consideration by the Government of India.

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

It is absolutely wrong and false. We have sent our recommendations; they have considered them and they have decided not to give it to Mr. Sunderamurthy. So, how can I be charged that I am influenced from outside.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Do you mean to say that you have recommended these cases.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have recommended them hundred times.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have sent their names but not recommended their applications.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Minister in charge of Industries says that he has recommended them and if the Hon'ble Member wants to contradict, I have nothing to say. He may be interested in one man and I may be interested in another. But ultimately it is the Central Licensing Committee that issues the licence and when they issue it they will take into consideration the experience of the particular persons in the particular field.

It is being stated here that the Government of Mysore is trying to bring in outsiders. That is never the case. We receive applications from different industrialists and if they satisfy the conditions laid down by the Licensing Committee and if they have financial ability and if they can have collaboration with foreigners, then naturally their cases will be considered. If no people from this State come forward to start industries, is our State to suffer without industries? I do not think it is a correct policy to say that we are not going to allow anybody from outside the Mysore State to start industries. If other States say that they are not going to allow Mysoreans to start industries in their States, that is not correct under the Constitution. It is never the intention of the Government of Mysore not to help Mysoreans; we have tried to help them and help them to the maximum extent possible. For example we have recommended one of the Mysoreans for starting a Rayon Factory in North Kanara and he has been able to get the licence. Is he not a Mysorean? We do not make a distinction between a Mysorean and a non-Mysorean. We do recommend them and they have got licences and they will be allowed to go ahead. We will give all possible facilities to them to have rayon, electricity, water, technical knowhow, marketing facilities, etc. Mr. Viswanath is a Mysorean and he is able to manufacture 100 tons out of which 60 tons will be rayon and 40 tons will be paper. So, where is the point in saying that we are not giving to Mysoreans? I am told that by the end of this month he is arranging to lay the foundation stone for that factory.

Sri C. K. RAJAJAH SHETTY.—Do the Government consider the financial soundness of a person before issuing a licence to him?



Sri B. D. JATTI.—Generally, Government will consider that aspect. In cases like those of Viswanath who is a Mysorean, we will be more sympathetic and if they do not come up to the standard, what am I to do? Simply because he is a Mysorean, should we ruin ourselves and ruin the State?

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—Has he been able to get the necessary capital?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Hon'ble Member think that Mysore people cannot get money? Possibly he has got connections with outside people. They can raise the necessary capital.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—Sir, all that I wanted to know was whether he has been able to get the capital.

12-30 P.M.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will reply. He is doing his level best. I feel sure he will get the necessary finances and he will be in a position to start the Factory as early as possible. The Government is interested in helping him to the maximum. One more fact was mentioned and that was regarding the Contract between the G.E.F. and the A.E.G., Germany. I have made it clear, once, twice and thrice. Again I want to make it clear that the Government of Mysore approved the agreement of Collaboration between the A.E.G. and G.E.F. on 15th June 1956. Dodsals are the agents of G.E.F. Today we are expanding the Electric Factory on the Licence of A.E.G. A.E.G. people agreed to enter into an agreement with the Government of Mysore on 15th June 1956 only on condition that their Agents Dodsals are agreed to by the Government of Mysore to continue as agents for selling the products of G.E.F. Then, the Government also agreed that Messrs. Dodsals Private Limited should be the Agents for the Factory in India. On 15th June 1956, the Government agreed to sale electric products to A.E.G. on wholesale prices and at preferential terms. We re-examined the whole question and persuaded the A.E.G. people and Dodsals to agree to terms which will be favourable to Government of Mysore and we got their approval on two points. The Factory gets prices for products to be fixed by G.E.F. and the Agents shall buy products and pay for the goods on presentation of documents. These are the two conditions which are very much favourable to the Government of Mysore. Again for the information of the Hon'ble House, I may give some instances wherein the percentage of discount is between 15 to 25 per cent. For Associated Electrical Industries of India, the discount is 20 per cent; similarly Mysore Industrial Testing Laboratory gives 15 to 20 per cent discount; Mysore Lamp-works gives 40 to 45 per cent discount; Mysore Electrical Industries gives 25 per cent. Here in the case of Dodsals, the discount given is 15 per cent. Advertisement, odown and cash payment have to be done by Dodsals & Company.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have agreed to pay 60 per cent of the Advertisement charges. But now you say Advertisement charges will be met by them.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is a different matter. (Sri Mallaradhyaraised his hands.) What is the use of raising the hands?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯಾ.—ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Shou'd hands not be raised in this House ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It depends upon circumstances.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Will the Chief Minister withdraw what all he said ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not particular. I will withdraw. I have no intention to insult any Member. I will withdraw them. After deducting other expenses, according to the calculation of Government of Mysore, Dodsals will get in all 5 per cent and not more than that. Again the price of the products is to be fixed by the G.E.F. and the Government of Mysore and not by A.E.G. or Dodsals. These are terms according to me more favourable than what were agreed to in 1956. We could not make many more changes. Whatever is possible we have persuaded them to accept. These are good enough and they are favourable terms according to me and we have done our best.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SHETTY.—Is the Government aware that if any Industry is started either in Madras or Andhra, 60 per cent of the employees are either of Madras or Andhra whereas here whatever industry is started, whether it is started by the Centre or Private Sector, 80 to 90 per cent are non-Mysoreans and only 5 to 10 per cent are Mysoreans? Is it not a glaring injustice?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—To a certain extent what the Hon'ble Member has said is correct. Recently we have taken particular interest to see that people from Mysore State only should be recruited; for example, with regard to the West Coast Paper Mills there was a petition. We have made it clear to them that if they want any more concessions from the Government of Mysore, they should give chances to Mysoreans because we have given them bamboo, water and electricity and we have given them land, etc. So, first preference should be given to Mysoreans. In case persons are not available according to their requirements for technical or other posts, then only they can give opportunities to outsiders; Otherwise not. Recently, we have been pressing the point raised by my friend and we are doing our level best to see that our people are employed more and more in industries, whether they are owned by the Government of India or the Government of Mysore or whether they are in the private sector.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH.—ETTY.—Even now in the National Paper Mills, Mandya and in Mysore Cements, Ammasandra, most people employed are non-Mysoreans. Secondly industries that are started in Mysore are having their sales office in Bombay and the Government of Mysore is going to lose heavily in the form of sales tax to the extent of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—There is a point in Mr. Rajaiah Shetty's observations. The easiest way to over-come the difficulty is to request them to have their registered office in Mysore.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಮಾಲ್‌ಸೈಜ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಅಮೇಲೆ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಹಾಕಿದವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—According to my information, I am speaking from memory, for small scale industries, 1500 kilowatts of electricity is reserved. If they have placed orders for machinery, we are prepared to supply electricity.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪವರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಕೇಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Priority list is prepared. According to priority electricity is supplied.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಲಭವಾಯಿತು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಳೆದ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ರೆಫ್ರೂ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳೂ ಇವೆ, ರೆಫ್ರೂ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕರಾಪಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಏಷ್ಯ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪಶೀಲಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಾರಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದಂಥ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಂಭವ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮೆಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ನನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅವರ ತಪ್ಪು ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರು ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಯಾವ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನೋಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಆಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಕಮಿಷನು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂದೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಫಾರಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ disease free layingsನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಅವರ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ out of date ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಯಾರಿಂದಲೋ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—latest departmental information ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶದ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಯೇ, ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡನೇ ದೋಷನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಟ್ ಏನಿದೆ. please do not make an allegation that I am not talking without reference to the facts. On page 228 of the Second Five-Year Plan, you will see that you have five schemes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ messನಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The passing of the Mysore Silk Seed Act and its application has become a subject matter of a writ petition in the High Court. It is that which has brought the whole thing into a mess. I maintain even today. Let us take the judgment of the High Court. You cannot say that it is not in a mess. Please do not go away with the impression that I have not talked with reference to facts. I have got departmental facts and figures.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ ಪುಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. Mess ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ಸೀಡ್‌ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ. ಬಹಳ ಸಂಕೋಚ. ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೀಡ್‌ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಅಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು 10 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದು ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿ ಸೀಡ್‌ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ತಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಿರಾಯಿತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಬಂದಿತು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಡ್‌ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಅಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವೇ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಡ್‌ಎಪ್ಪುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಡಬ್ಬರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ದಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಫ್ಯುಲರ್‌ಯಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಯಾರೋ ಇಂಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಂಡಿವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You targeted for a production of 6 crores of disease free laying at the beginning of the Second Five-Year plan. I want to know what is the target you have achieved. You wanted 120 aid-granages to be started during the Second Five-Year Plan. It is not the case of getting information from somebody. I have culled out information from the departmental figures. You cannot make a sweeping statement. I have gone to Bidadi; I have gone to Kunigal. I know what is the position there. Have you been able to meet all the requirements of the disease free layings in the Silk industry today?

**ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.**—ಅವರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಿಸೀನ್ಸ್ ಫಿಲೇರೇಯಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಎನ್ನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಂಡಿತ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸೀಡ್ ಲೇಜಿನ್ಸ್‌ನ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅನೇಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫಾರಿನ್ ರೇಸ್ ಸೀಡ್ ಈ ಎರಡರ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೈ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ one hundred laying ಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ವಿಸ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 1—1½ ಯಷ್ಟು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**ಸಿರ್,** ಮಾನ್ಯನ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರವರ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾದಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲೇ ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಾರಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಾಇದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ cost of production ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. stablization of silk industry ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ನಿಜ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ Silk Board Constitute ಆಗಿರುವುದು. ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ಟೆಬಲೈಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಫಾರಿನ್ ಇಂಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. 46ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಸಿರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಉಳಿಯಿತು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೀರಿಯಾಡಿಕರ್ ಆಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟ್ ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ uncertain ಆಗಬಾರದು, ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ತರಹ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇದು ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಸ್ಟೆಬಲೈಸ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ಟೆಬಲೈಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಲ್ಟರಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಫಿಲೇಯಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ದಿಸೀನ್ಸ್ ಫಿಲೇಯಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾದರೂ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸದೇ ನಿರ್ವಾಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ಪನ್‌ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ವಿಷಯ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಗಿಡ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ತಿಂಗಳು ಹುರುಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಲ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು cheap ಆಗಿ credit ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ :—

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—Have you got the latest report of the Spun Silk Factory as to what has been done ? Have you placed before the Legislature the report of that Factory ? There is no question of cheap remarks. I do not want any cheap popularity. Why don't you place your achievements of your plans. You do not place facts and figures

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

at the time of budget session and you still say that I am making remarks for cheap popularity. You changed the officer within less than three months.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸರ್, ಮೀರ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀದೇವನ್ ಆಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲತ್ತು. ಅವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಕೊಡು ಡೈರಾಪಿಡೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಪ್ರೆಮೀಕನ್‌ನ್ನು ರಿನ್‌ವೋವೇಟ್ ಮಾಡರಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಡಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಿ ಅರ್ಥ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಜಾಗೃತೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸರ್ ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಆಧಾರರಹಿತವಾದ ಆಪಾದನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸ್ಯಾರ್ ಸ್ಪೆರ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೋವ್ ರೂರಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲೇನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಅ-ಶಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಪುನಃ repeat ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ವಿ ಜಾರ್‌ವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದರು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you talk about Sir Mirza—the man is dead and gone. You can never come up to his level of efficiency. I only wanted to say that it is not fair.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ಯಾಮೀ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಮೆನ್‌ನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು Open ಮಾಡವೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾರ್ತ್ ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ನ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರ ವಾಗ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಆರ್ಟನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಕ್ಲೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂರಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವೆಂಕಾಜಿರಾಯರವರು ಬಿ.ಟಿ. ಕಂಪೆಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಸರಕಾರ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಾಜಿರಾವ್.—ಕೋರಾರ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಫೀಲ್ಡ್‌ನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿತ್ತೋ actual ಆಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊವೈಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಒರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿರದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ನೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಹಳ ಬೋಲತಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾವೇರಿ ಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆಗಲೇ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡ್‌ನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ raise ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ನಾನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡರು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇರುವಂತಹುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಂದರೆ, ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ನಮಗೆ ಏನೇನು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋಡಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆಗ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—1956ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮುರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಆದರೆ ನೆಟನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಲು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯವರು Maintain ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಪೇಂಟಿನನ್ನು ಇವುಗಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಸರಕಾರದವರೇನೋ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೈನ್‌ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೈನ್‌ಗೆ ನಿರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಾವೇ 5,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ನ್ಯೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಲು ತಯಾರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Self Supporting ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲ. ಅನಂತರ ನಿರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವಿರೇಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡರು ಆಗರೇ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ನವರು ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಟೀಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೀಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ರೈಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಡಿ. ನಾವು, ನೀವು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ಯಾಕ್ರಿಫೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಪದ್ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀವೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಎಂದರೆ, ದಸರಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀವೂ ಕೂಡ ದಸರಾ ವಿಸಿಟಿನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮೆಂಬರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎತ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡವೇ, ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೀವು ಏಕೆ ಇಂತಹ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮುರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಾದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. (ನಗು)

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Scarcity conditions ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಆಗಲೇ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಇರಲಿ, ಆದರೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇತ್ತು ಈಗ ಸದಸ್ಯರು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಪುರಿಯಪ್ಪ)

ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಸತ್ಯವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ನಾರಿಗೆ ಶಾಖಾ ನಟಿಸರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಬನ್ನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈವರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ Consult ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನನ್ನು ಒಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಡೈವರುಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಗಾಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಲಂಡ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗರೇ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೊದಲು ತುಸು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be taken into consideration”.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER.—Clauses will be put to vote. As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses. The question is:

“That clauses 1,2,3, Preamble and the Title and Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 1,2,3, and Preamble and the Title and schedule were added to the Bill.

1-00 P.M.

*Motion to Pass.*

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961, be passed”

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

#### CHAIRS STATEMENT RE : ALLOCATION OF TIME

MR. SPEAKER.—Before we rise I want to make certain observations in regard to the time taken on the general discussion of the budget, the demands for grants and the Appropriation Bill.